

FLEET AGAIN ON ITS TRIP NORTH

One Hundred Thousand People Shout Farewell at Santa Monica.

SUPERB SCENE PRESENTED PATRIOTIC ENTHUSIASM AWAKENED BY THE VISIT.

Santa Barbara, Cal., April 25.—Rear Admiral Thomas, at present commanding the Atlantic fleet, arrived here today on his way north. He was accompanied by his wife and daughter, and a large party of friends. The fleet will return to the fleet and will hoist his flag on the Connecticut as commander-in-chief when the ships reach Monterey on Thursday evening, April 30.

Santa Monica, Cal., April 25.—Sailing away into summer haze that hung over the Bay of Santa Monica, the sixteen battleships of the Atlantic fleet slowly passed Point Dume shortly after 9 o'clock this morning, with 100,000 people assembled along the shore to extend them a reluctant farewell. No spectacle so superb has ever been witnessed off the coast of southern California, unless it was the arrival of the same ships a week ago today, and it will be long before the patriotic enthusiasm of the great multitude subsides to forgetfulness of the impressions made today.

Entrancing Sight.
Cheers did not suffice to express their emotion, the waving of flags and the booming of guns seemed inadequate, but the groups of tired people that stood for hours patiently awaiting the coming of the ships and the tears that filled eyes strained seaward as one by one they faded from view were evidence of the welcome that the fleet has known and of the regret that attended its leaving. Never before has such a multitude gathered along the shores of Santa Monica bay, and rarely, if ever, have so many people submitted to a long and arduous convenience to witness a spectacle, however thrilling and unusual.

Thousands Lined the Shore.
Since noon yesterday every available car of the Los Angeles Pacific system was operated without distinction and for eighteen hours a stream of people poured to Venice, Ocean Park and Santa Monica—the three beach parks that commanded a view of the theatre where the warships would make their last appearance. Days ago the quest for accommodations for last night had been abandoned as hopeless, and with every source exhausted, with hotels and lodging houses and private residences crowded to their normal capacity, men, women and children slept last night on the beach or in the canyons just outside Santa Monica.

Passed Sleepless Night.
Others passed the night on the floor of offices in the city hall and hundreds who had gathered at Venice whiled away the hours before daylight by dancing to music furnished by a band that gave a concert last night. As a final treat many of the sleepless but eager sightseers, finding that the restaurant was unable to provide breakfast for half the people who waited in lines before their doors, cheerfully sacrificed the meal for an early chance of a view anywhere along the shore.

AT SANTA BARBARA.

Santa Barbara, Cal., April 25.—The Atlantic fleet arrived here this afternoon and anchored in two long squadrons of eight ships each, just off the foot of State street, the principal thoroughfare of the city. The ships were sighted through the mist which hung low over the calm waters of the island-protected channel which parallels the shore line shortly after 2 p. m. and came to anchor a little more than two hours later. Great crowds lined the beach and the piers jutting out into the ocean. When the ships first came into view they were streaming along in single column, the Connecticut leading. After entering the channel the line broke at the center, and the Alabama, leading the second squadron, turned sharply to port. At increased speed the last eight ships steamed into position, the Connecticut coming abreast of the Connecticut and 800 yards further out to sea. The Connecticut, heading the inshore column, anchored just 1,500 yards off shore.

Mayor Hoesbeck and Rear Admiral McCall, retired, of the local reception committee, went aboard the flagship and extended an official welcome.

DEAD DUKE WAS A WARM NUMBER

Squanders His Fortune Before He Looked for American Wife.

CREDITORS HOLD THE BAG MARRIAGE SETTLEMENT HAD BEEN PROPERLY FIXED.

Paris, April 25.—The body of the Duc de Chaumes, who died suddenly from heart failure at 11 o'clock Thursday night in his bedroom in the Hotel Langham, was conveyed at daylight this morning from the hotel to the Church of St. Phillip. It was accompanied only by an undertaker and his attendants and the Duc de Luyne, a cousin of the Duc de Chaumes, and the official head of the De Chaumes household. The curate of the church received the coffin at the door. It was escorted to the crypt, and after a simple blessing, there deposited. The body will remain in St. Phillip's pending completion of the arrangements for the funeral. These will be settled upon definitely upon the arrival of the Duc de Luyne and her husband. It is practically certain, however, that the funeral and interment will occur at the Chateau Dempiere, the ancestral residence of the Luyne outside of Paris.

Widow Retires to Chateau.
The Duchess de La Rouchefoucauld and Princess Galtzain, an aunt of the young duke, remained last night with the widow of the duke. The Duc de Chaumes died in his sister's apartments in the Rue Van Dyke arose from the desire of the management of the Hotel Langham to make it appear that the death of the duke had not occurred in their establishment.

Much Scandal Raked Up.
On account of the Duc de Chaumes' connections with the old French nobility, the newspapers of Paris give much prominence to his tragic death. Some of them take no pains to spare the memory of the dead, raking up not only the escapades of his youth, but recalling the sad story of his mother, the beautiful Princess Galtzain, who died miserably in a garret at Bellevue after a prolonged and sensational dispute with the austere Duchess de Chevreuz over the possession of her children. They describe how the Duc de Chaumes recklessly squandered the fortune left him by his grandmother, and make no attempt to gloss over some methods in which it is alleged he spent his patrimony.

Creditors Got Left.
The Matin concludes its articles with the words:
"The descendant of an illustrious favorite of Catherine de Medici at last returned to France with a millionaire wife. His creditors were much elated, only to find that the marriage had occurred under a regime of separation of property and that his personal fortune had not been augmented. Now comes this sudden death, and it is a pity, for at heart he was a good fellow. His American wife is now a widow, but she is still the Duchess de Chaumes. Let us hope that this title, which has weighed so heavily on certain women of the younger branches of the Luyne, may be lightened for her."

SHONTS SAYS KIND WORD.
Was Just Beginning to Think Well of His Son-in-Law.

New York, April 25.—Theodore Shonts sailed for Europe today on the steamer St. Louis, to attend the funeral of his son-in-law, the Duc de Chaumes. His wife and his daughter, Miss Marguerite Shonts, accompanied him before sailing. Mr. Shonts said that he had received no information about the death of the duke except the message which was sent by Mrs. John A. Drake,

and that he knew no more about the cause or the circumstances of the death than was conveyed to him by the press dispatches.

"The sudden death of the duke comes as a terrible shock to us," said Mr. Shonts. "Only this morning three letters came from my daughter, telling how perfectly happy she and her husband were, and full of plans for their home in Paris and for the duke's new work, which he was about to enter upon. I turned to Mrs. Shonts and said: 'Do you know, I think you were all wiser than I was about this young fellow. I am getting to like him and his grit more and more. He is showing himself to be a real man and a good one. I like the stuff he is made of. He is as eager as any American to get down to business, and any man who can make a woman happy as he is making Theodora, I'd almost be willing to work for myself.'"

LONG LIST OF DEAD IN THE GULF STATES

Continued From Page 1.
acted at this village puzzled those who witnessed it. Instead of entering the town at one side and passing out at the other, the storm whirled and seamed about. Once or twice, judging from the lay of the debris today, the wind veered so much as nearly to double on its trail. The result was terrible for the inhabitants, many of whom were caught and either injured or killed, after they had apparently escaped.

Too Scared to Escape.
The usual freaks were played by the wind. Twenty-seven prisoners were in the little town jail. The roof was lifted off, but so terrific were the gusts that not one gained his freedom. None of the prisoners was seriously injured.

The wreckage which remained on the site of a lumber mill near town, consisting largely of splinters from the size of a toothpick up to small sticks.
The total money loss at Purvis was today estimated at \$200,000. These figures were obtained from dozens of business men, each of whom calculated his individual loss.
The state tonight is furnishing tents, the neighboring towns are sending supplies, and the army affords practical safety from looting.

DISASTER IN GEORGIA.

Twenty-five Persons Dead and at Least 100 Injured.

Atlanta, Ga., April 25.—As a result of the storm which last night swept into Georgia twenty-five persons are dead and at least 100 are injured, while many others received bruises and scratches from flying debris in a dozen towns in this state.

The storm, which first appeared in Georgia at Columbus, on the Alabama river, has moved in a northeasterly direction.
At Cave Springs, near Rome, where the largest loss of life occurred, nine persons were killed and many injured. In this vicinity the wind swept a path half a mile wide and five miles long. There is not a house left standing in storm-swept area. Hearn's academy, at Cave Springs, was badly damaged.

At Canoe two negro section hands were killed, and one white man is reported dead at Stinson.
At Columbus Mrs. Viola Norris and her daughter were killed. The property loss in this section will be heavy.

Three White Women Killed.
Griffin reports that three white women were killed and eight white persons injured, and a property loss of \$50,000 sustained.
The Oak Hill Baptist church and Levette hotel were destroyed. Physicians of the city rushed to the scene of the disaster and gave prompt relief to the injured, who were removed to hospitals as quickly as possible.

At Chipley Mrs. Frank Hopkins and Mrs. Foster and ten negroes were killed, while the husbands of the two women were seriously injured. Practically every business house in Chipley was more or less damaged. All the warehouses were destroyed, and not a negro house is left standing.

One report says that six white persons and two negroes were killed at that place.

Train Wrecked.
Engineer Samuel Neilsen of Abbeyville, S. C., and a negro brakeman were killed, and Fireman G. R. Brown seriously injured, when a freight train on the Seaboard Air Line ran into a washout at Tucker, sixteen miles from Atlanta, early today. Reports from other points suffering from the tornado are coming in very slowly. Telegraph and telephone wires having been prostrated in all directions.

PUBLISHERS ON HAND WITH THE FIGURES

Continued From Page 1.
ernment whenever caught in its agreements? Shall I tell you the story of the Parks road and of John H. Parks, who built the "Europe" paper? Shall we excuse made by the papermakers for their extraordinary advances? Shall we anticipate what they will tell you? The increased cost of labor, of wood, of freight?

False Figures of Trust.
The association, Mr. Norris declared, promised to satisfy the committee that there had been no material increase in the labor cost of paper per ton per output. The increased cost of wood, he said, had been only artificial, "stimulated by the speculations of the papermakers, and is without justification," and an annual report of the largest papermaker, disclosing an increased cost of production of only 64 cents per ton, gives no excuse for the rise in the cost of paper for foreign use. "I collected the rebates of duty from the United States treasury while it was starving the American market."

Where the Tariff Was Used.
The association, he said, promised to convince the committee "that they have glutted the Canadian mills with orders and have continuously kept the Canadian laborers employed while bound together to keep American labor in idleness until the demand for paper should increase."

Mr. Norris charged that the increase was made by the International Paper company in the face of an announcement in 1907 that it was due to August, a famine that came according to schedule: a famine that had been foretold by paper salesmen and paper journals.

High Finance Schemes.
The association, he said, would further show the evidence of high finance and overcapitalization in the paper trade that exceed the performance of any other industry. We will show, he said, that the favorites of congress have acted in bad faith. When congress granted the papermakers a protection of a duty of 3

a ton on print paper, he said they were under obligation to take care of that market, to anticipate and meet its demands.

He declared the largest of these papermakers, the International company, has actually reduced its output of newspaper print paper in ten years and he would prove that that company is not selling as much newspaper for domestic consumption today as it did ten years ago.

Millions Diverted.
Mr. Norris asserted the \$5,000,000 the International company borrowed in 1905 with which to build ten machines had been diverted to other uses by abandoning the legitimate field of manufacture and "engaging in a gigantic speculation in wood lands, in the purchase of thousands of miles of Canadian timber rights and timber lands upon speculation, and it computes a vast profit, generally estimated at \$5,000,000."

After Mr. Norris had concluded his preliminary statement, Mr. Mann, the chairman of the committee, said in answer to the several questions that what the committee wanted was information, and he added that it was ready to receive any facts which the association had to present.

Cloven Hoof Shown.
The question rose whether the committee would call upon the International Paper company and other manufacturers of print paper in the United States to produce their books for examination. Representative Miller remarked that the committee intended to have all the facts in the case. "If for one," he said, "do not propose to sign any committee report except upon the best information and substantial proof, nor do I propose to be subjected to criticism by your association has already placed upon this committee. Why you should have expressed mistrust of a committee of the kind before it had even got down to the work of the investigation is more than I can understand."

Mr. Mann said that what the committee desired to get at once was whether the publishers claim that removal of the duty on wood pulp would cause a decrease in the price of print paper, and whether the publishers proposed to support before the committee the charge that the so-called paper trust is a conspiracy in restraint of trade within the meaning of the law. Mr. Sims suggested that we should pass the Stevens bill and what the effect would be if we passed it. I ask this question as one who is in a friendly attitude toward that bill."

Reply of Mr. Norris.

In reply Mr. Norris stated that the price of paper to the newspapers is now \$2.50 per hundred pounds, a recent advance from the former prevailing price of \$1.50. He said that publishers would furnish the committee with exact quotations showing what print paper cost them at practically all the consuming points in the United States. He said that the daily output of the International company is 300 tons of print paper, representing the output of thirty mills, and that this company is actually producing today less print paper than it turned out ten years ago. He said that the International company and other manufacturers were not questioned as to the removal of the import duty on wood pulp would not be a discrimination against American woods. Mr. Norris replied: "My information is that the price of supply in this country is largely owned by paper manufacturers and they are holding back the price of the paper. I am buying extensively pulp wood and timber in Canada."

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Canadians at Disadvantage.
Quoting from William A. Van Horne, the principal stockholder in the Laurentian, in this vicinity, Mr. Norris said that American mills produce under more favorable conditions than do Canadian mills. Mr. Norris said that Canadian mills are at a disadvantage in comparison with American mills because the latter have more skilled labor, closer proximity to the market, better rates for exporting and lower marine rates, and the superiority of the American paper in quality and quantity. The Canadian mills, he said, are at a disadvantage in comparison with American mills because the latter have more skilled labor, closer proximity to the market, better rates for exporting and lower marine rates, and the superiority of the American paper in quality and quantity.

Refused to Quote Figures.
That means of letters were in his possession showing that paper companies allot the consumers among each other was declared by Mr. Norris. He said this fact was shown by the constant refusal of companies to quote at all when allotted to consumers who have been allotted to another company, or instead the quotation by them of prohibitive prices. Mr. Norris said that this referred to companies outside the International company. The question of distrust of the committee by the publishers, as expressed in the refusal to quote, again came up and Mr. Norris explained that he did not think the publishers meant to criticize the committee, but rather the creation of the committee as a means of causing delay and probably defeating legislative action at this session.

Ordered to Show Cause.
Montana Federal Judge Cites Certain Unions to Appear.
Helena, Mont., April 25.—United States Judge Hunt today made an order directed against certain typographical unions of Helena, Butte, Livingston and Anaconda. The Montana Federation of Labor and the Anaconda clerks' union, to show cause on Saturday next in this city why long order should not be issued restraining them from interfering with the business of the Butterick Publishing company of New York, which has a contract with the defendants to have their typesetters and compositors employed by the company. The order was issued on the basis of a complaint filed by the Butterick Publishing company, which alleges that the unions have conspired to boycott the company's business and to force it to employ non-union workers.

THE DEATH RECORD.
Former Senator Camden.
Baltimore, April 25.—Former United States Senator J. N. Camden of West Virginia died here today of congestion of the kidneys. He had been ill for two weeks. Mr. Camden was 80 years of age. At his bedside were his wife, and son, J. N. Camden, Jr., and General and Mrs. R. D. Spillman, the last named being the senator's daughter.

SAFE BLOWN OPEN.
Butte, April 25.—A safe in the saloon of Charles Martin at Logan, Mont., was blown open at an early hour today and \$210 taken. There is no clue to the thieves.

PURITY TASTE FLAVOR
make our
live oils
the superior of any in the market.
Antonini, Maltese Cross and Crescent brands, 40c to \$1.25 per bottle.
Delivered anywhere. Phone!
F. J. Hill Drug Co.

THE NEVER-SUBSTITUTERS.
Painless Extraction of Teeth or No Pain. Work Positively Guaranteed. Phone: Bell 1128 X; Ind. 1123.

UNION DENTAL CO.
118 South Main.
HONEST WORK
HONEST PRICES

WATSON IS HELD.
Alleged Robber of Amussen Jewelry Store Bound Over.
Harry Watson, the tramp who is alleged to have robbed the store of the Amussen Jewelry company at 70 South Main street on Sunday, April 19, was held for trial in the district court yesterday by Justice of the Peace Dana T. Smith.

Watson was arrested the day after the robbery with twenty of the stolen rings in his possession.
J. Wilson, alias George Williams, who was arrested a few hours after Watson was taken into custody, was released. He had a gold ring in his possession, but Mr. Amussen was not able positively to identify it as part of the loot taken by the thieves who entered the Amussen store.

MERELY A REMINDER.
San Francisco, April 25.—Alexander McAdie, in charge of the United States weather bureau, reports that a moderate earthquake shock was felt at 10 o'clock last night. No damage was done.

Four Generations of Dotson Family



W. L. Dotson, his son, grandson and great grandson.

There is shown herewith the photographs of four generations of the Dotson family, a family well known throughout Utah, especially throughout the southern portion.

To begin with, there is W. L. H. Dotson, whose age is 75 years. He is a former confederate soldier who served in the legislature and served on Beaver county's board of commissioners.

R. W. Dotson, the next in line, is a prominent merchant at Minersville. He is 50 years old.

R. W. Dotson, Jr., is half his father's age, or 25, and is a successful traveling salesman.

Norman Dotson is only 4 years old, but the world is before him and he promises to make the most of it.

COERCION TO BE APPLIED
House Leaders Holding Up Bill as a Club Over the Heads of Members.

Washington, April 25.—The public buildings bill will not be reported to the house until it is assured that the bill has the right of way after it is reported, asserted Representative Harbottle, chairman of the committee on public buildings and grounds.

It is said that the public buildings bill was not reported yesterday as the leaders of the house have decided to hold the bill up as a club over the heads of the members of the house until they show a willingness to pass a currency bill. There is no doubt that the leaders are determined to have a currency bill passed before the public buildings bill, when reported, will carry an appropriation of about \$22,000,000.

MURDERED FOR MONEY
Disappearance of Montana Man at Minneapolis Is Explained.

Minneapolis, April 25.—Coroner Kistler is of the opinion that the body of a man found in the Mississippi river here April 13 is that of R. D. McBride, a wealthy ranch owner of Montana, and inclines to the belief that McBride was murdered for his money. McBride was a wealthy ranch owner of Montana, and inclines to the belief that McBride was murdered for his money.

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SUNDY CIVIL BILL REPORTED

Carries Appropriations for Next Fiscal Year of About \$105,000,000.

FAR BELOW ESTIMATES STATEMENT GIVEN OUT BY CHAIRMAN TAWNEY.

Washington, April 25.—The sundry civil appropriation bill was reported to the house today by the appropriations committee. It carries \$105,715,339. The following statement of the bill was authorized by Chairman Tawney:

The estimates submitted by the different departments of the government for sundry civil expenses for the next fiscal year far exceeded the estimates for like expenditures in any previous year in our history, aggregating \$141,234,336. These estimates were prepared for submission to congress last September, when the revenues of the government were far in excess of current expenditures. Before congress convened the financial stringency came on, resulting in a very large falling off in the government revenues. This necessitated a thorough examination of the estimates submitted with a view of ascertaining the amounts actually required to continue the service usually provided for in the sundry civil bill and also to determine the public works previously authorized until the next appropriation should become available.

Cut of Over \$35,000,000.
As a result of hearings and investigations the committee has reported the bill to the house carrying in the aggregate \$105,715,339, being \$35,518,997 less than the estimates submitted by the departments.

The amounts recommended by the committee are ample to carry on the government until the next fiscal year of all the public service usually provided for in the sundry civil bill and also to continue the public works heretofore authorized until the next appropriations become available. This reduction of more than \$35,000,000 from the estimates submitted by the departments, together with the reductions that have been made by the appropriations committee in the various departments outside of the estimates for army and navy expenditures.

Canal Appropriation.
Included in the appropriations recommended in the sundry civil bill is the sum of \$27,827,000 for the isthmian canal, which amount is reimbursable to the treasury from the proceeds of the sale of bonds authorized by the act of March 3, 1901. The bill is \$5,327,521 less than the amount appropriated by the sundry civil bill for the current fiscal year. The bill carries for public buildings, including marine hospitals, quarantine stations, animal repairs, heating apparatus, vaults, safes and locks \$17,827,000.

The total of \$105,715,339 is \$1,542,289 more than the total sundry civil appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908. The excess is carried in the bill as the following:

Important Items.
Life saving service, \$2,288,857.
Current expenses of revenue cutter service, \$1,904,000.
Engraving and printing, \$2,354,758.
Interest on commerce commission, \$305,000, an increase of \$106,755 over the current year.
Assistant custodians and janitors for public buildings, \$1,588,872.
Fuel, light and water for public buildings, \$1,600,000.
Expenses of collecting customs, additional appropriation of \$5,000,000 for that purpose for 1909, \$1,500,000, an increase of \$500,000.
Public health and marine hospital service, \$1,295,750, an increase of \$137,000.
Quarantine service, \$400,000.
Immigration station at San Francisco, \$200,000.
Lighthouse establishments, \$5,194,000.
Coast and geodetic survey, \$956,250.
Bureau of fisheries, \$753,320.

Enforcement of Exclusion.
Enforcement of the Chinese exclusion act, \$500,000.
Expense of collection of revenues from sales of public lands, \$1,439,220.
Surveying public lands, \$470,000.
Geological survey, \$2,000,000, a reduction of \$320,000, which includes the omission of \$100,000 for gauging streams.
Education in Alaska, \$175,000.
Government hospitals for the insane, \$570,800, a reduction of \$55,000.
Armories and arsenals, \$184,715, a reduction of \$157,375.
Buildings and grounds in and around Washington, D. C., \$30,000.
Expenses for the executive mansion, \$75,000, including \$25,000 for traveling expenses of the president and his family.
Improvement of rivers and harbors under contract authorizations, \$17,662,645, an increase of \$1,299,515.
National cemeteries, headstones, etc., \$322,110.

Military Buildings.
Buildings at military posts, \$600,000.
Erection of barracks and quarters for the coast artillery, \$1,987,290, an increase of \$77,290.
Military prison at San Francisco, \$100,000.
Fort William McKinley, Philippine Islands, \$180,394.
Improvement of Yellowstone park, \$65,000.
Road in Mount Rainier park, \$50,000.
National military park, \$25,000.
Survey of northern and northwestern lakes, \$25,000.
Artificial limbs, \$600,000, an increase of \$250,000.
National home for disabled volunteer soldiers, \$4,450,000.
Continued aid to state and territorial homes for disabled volunteer soldiers, \$1,175,000.
Pay of bounty to volunteer soldiers, including the volunteers in the war with Spain, \$550,000, a reduction of \$50,000.
The unexpended balance of the fund for enforcing the anti-trust laws is re-appropriated and is increased by \$250,000.
Expenses of United States courts, \$7,349,000, an increase of \$87,840.
Publishing and binding, \$5,568,790, an increase of \$15,000.
Continuing construction of the isthmian canal, \$27,827,000, an increase of \$465,632.

Civil Service Employees.
In connection with the appropriation for suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes a provision is made by the bill designed to do away with the alleged practice of lending secret service employees to other departments for the purpose of private detective work.

An echo of the recent investigation of the government printing office by the president's director is heard in a provision that the public printer shall submit estimates for all employees additional to those scheduled in the bill.

A limitation affecting labor in the canal zone stipulates that wages and salaries paid by the isthmian canal and Panama Railroad company shall not exceed by more than 25 per cent the average wages and salaries paid in the United States for similar labor and service.

It is provided in the bill that all duties hereafter derived from customs duties collected upon property of the United States imported from the canal zone "is hereby re-appropriated for the construction of the isthmian canal."

MERELY A REMINDER.
San Francisco, April 25.—Alexander McAdie, in charge of the United States weather bureau, reports that a moderate earthquake shock was felt at 10 o'clock last night. No damage was done.

Do You Own a Raincoat?

If not, your wardrobe is incomplete for showery days, and even the slightly cool ones demand this sort of weather protection.

The cut shows one of the new style Hart Schaffner & Marx coats

Notice how it buttons about the throat. Good idea, isn't it? Prices range from \$20 to \$30.

Copyright 1908 by Hart Schaffner & Marx

Richardson Adams